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THE

GRAMMATICAL

PLAY-THING,

OR,

Winter Evening's Recreation,

FOR

YOUNG LADIES

FROM

FOUR TO TWELVE YEARS OLD.

BY MRS. EVES,
CRESCENT SCHOOL, BIRMINGHAM.

BE MERRY AND WISE.

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1800.

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MAR

ADVERTISEMENT.

GREAT care is to be taken that learning be never made as a buſineſs to children, nor ſhould they look on it as a taſk: I have always had a fancy, that learning might be made a play and recreation to children; and that they may be brought to deſire to be taught, if it were propoſed to them as a thing of honour, credit, delight, and recreation, or as a reward for doing ſomething elſe.

There may be dice and play-things with the letters on them, to teach children the alphabet by playing; and twenty other ways may be found ſuitable to their particular tempers, to make learning a ſport to them.

LOCKE ON EDUCATION

A DIALOGUE,

CONTAINING

Directions for playing the Grammatical Game.

MISS CAROLINE 12 YEARS OLD, MISS MARIA 10, MISS HENRIETTA 9, MISS MARIANNE 8, MISS FANNY 4.

MISS Henrietta. Ha, ha, ha, I have been pulling up my head as high as the monument, and preparing to make a moſt graceful curteſy to Mrs. Friendly, and behold! there is nobody here but Miſs Maria.

Miſs Maria. Mrs. Friendly will return in a few minutes, in the mean time ſhe deſires we will be very merry, and fix upon any amuſement we like beſt.

Miſs Henrietta. I like cards.

Miſs Marianne. And ſo do I, but Mrs. Friendly does not, for I heard her ſay the other evening, that none but the old and near ſighted ſhould play at cards, who cannot ſee to read and work.

Miſs Caroline. I ſhould like to play at the grammatical game, like the ladies in the firſt and ſecond claſſes.

Miſs Henrietta. And ſo ſhould not I; we have enough of dull grammar rules all day; I hate grammar!

Miſs Marianne. What, do you mean Monſieur l'Abbé Gaultier's French Grammar Game? why it would puzzle Solomon himſelf, I think.

Miſs Maria. I ſuppoſe you have not ſeen the pretty grammar board Mrs. Friendly has painted, with the Engliſh names inſtead of the French; I dare ſay ſhe will ſhew it to us. I will go up ſtairs and aſk her.

Miſs Fanny. And aſk her if ſhe will pleaſe to bring down Marianne's little tea things. I ſhall like to play at making tea.

Mrs.

Mrs. Friendly. It gives me great pleaſure, young Ladies, to have your company in the parlour this evening. I have brought down the play-things you have fixed upon, and I hope we ſhall have a very merry game.

Miſs Henrietta. We are much obliged to you, ma'am; but I do not know how to play at grammar.

Mrs. Friendly. Becauſe, my dear, you have been accuſtomed, when at home, to play at cards; but I will endeavour to make this game as entertaining to you, as a pool at commerce, or the game of Pope Joan.

Miſs Marianne. Dear, how droll, I long to begin.

Mrs. Friendly. We will begin directly. Place yourſelves round the table, ladies; little Fanny, you ſhall ſit upon my lap; and when this game is over, we will make tea in Marianne's tea things.

Miſs Fanny. Oh, what pretty tea things!

Mrs. Friendly. The grammar board muſt be placed on the middle of the table; on each name I ſhall put a ſugar plum, and a ſhilling in the middle for the pool. Here are three little boxes, containing counters; on the counters are printed the grammatical terms, correſponding with thoſe on the grammar board. Miſs Maria, will you fetch the fiſh from the card box?

Miſs Fanny. Dear, what beautiful boxes; let me ſee what's in them!

Mrs. Friendly. As you are ſo good this evening, you ſhall help me to count out the fiſh; each young lady is to have three.

Miſs Marianne. I like this game very much; it is exactly like commerce.

Mrs. Friendly. With this eſſential difference, my dear, we have no cards; come, Marianne, can you hand the box round? Miſs Caroline is the eldeſt, let her draw firſt. What have you got, my dear?

Miſs Caroline. A pronoun, ma'am.

Mrs. Friendly. What is a pronoun?

Miſs

Miſs Caroline. Pronouns are uſed to avoid the repetition of ſubſtantives; there are ſix ſorts, viz. perſonal, poſſeſſive, relative, demonſtrative, diſtributive, and definitive.

Mrs. Friendly. Very well anſwered, you ſave your life this time; place the counter on the correſponding pronoun in the grammar board, and take up the ſugar plum. Now, Miſs Maria, it is your turn to draw.

Miſs Maria. I have drawn an adjective.

Mrs. Friendly. Explain it, if you pleaſe.

Miſs Maria. An adjective is a word that cannot ſubſiſt by itſelf, but always refers to ſome ſubſtantive expreſſed or underſtood, to denote the quality, form, or number of the ſubſtantive.

Mrs. Friendly. Very well, my dear, place your counter on the adjective in the grammar board. Miſs Marianne, hand the box to Miſs Henrietta.

Miſs Henrietta. I cannot play indeed, ma'am; grammar is ſo very hard, I cannot remember a word of it.

Mrs.

Mrs. Friendly. Dont be alarmed, my dear, I will help you a little at firſt. In this book you will find the grammar rules appropriated to the game; which I have ſelected from ſome of our beſt grammarians for that purpoſe.

Miſs Henrietta. I am much obliged to you, ma'am, but I am ſure I ſhall never underſtand grammar; nor do I ſee any uſe in it.

Mrs. Friendly. You am an very clever young lady, and I loves good childs. Do you like to hear me ſpeak ſo?

Miſs Henrietta. Ha, ha, ha, nobody ever ſpeaks ſo.

Mrs. Friendly. Yes, my dear, there are even greater grammatical blunders made than theſe, and the only reaſon that you ſpeak better is, that you aſſociate with people who are well educated.

Miſs Henrietta. Then having this advantage, I need not give myſelf the trouble of ſtudying what is ſo very diſagreeable to me.

Mrs.

Mrs. Friendly. For that very reaſon you ought to ſtudy, for though you may not make ſuch palpable blunders, as I loves good childs, you cannot ſpeak elegantly without a knowledge of grammar. Every well educated perſon is a good grammarian; people will judge of your abilities in other reſpects by the purity of your language. Would you like to be thought a vulgar untaught young lady; inferior to all your friends and companions?

Miſs Henrietta. No, I aſſure you, ma'am; I ſhould like to be thought very clever. I like to read entertaining books, but grammar is ſo very difficult to comprehend.

Mrs. Friendly. Little Fanny, tell Miſs Henrietta what a ſubſtantive is!

Miſs Fanny. A ſubſtantive is the name of every thing I can ſee, feel, ſmell, or taſte. I can tell you a great many ſubſtantives, a table, a chair, a window, a doll, a cat, a mouſe.

Mrs. Friendly. Make a phraſe, Miſs Marianne, conſiſting of an article, an adjective, and a ſubſtantive.

Miſs

Miſs Marianne. A good girl, a pretty doll.

Mrs. Friendly. There are ſix plums for you, Fanny, and the ſame for Marianne. You will find Miſs Henrietta, grammar is not ſo difficult as you imagine, if you take care to underſtand one part of ſpeech before you proceed to another. In this little book are examples that even little Fanny may underſtand; and if you will accuſtom yourſelf to make phraſes as you go on, you may render the ſtudy very amuſing.

Miſs Henrietta. I am much obliged to you, ma'am, and I will endeavour to win the pool the next time you are ſo good as to invite me to the parlour.

Mrs. Friendly. I ſhall be very glad to ſee you ſoon again; but we have had ſo much converſation this evening, that we cannot finiſh our game. John ſays ſupper is ready; I will therefore only ſtay to tell Miſs Caroline the concluſion of the game, and ſhe will be ſo good as to practiſe with you all, till I ſee you again.

They who cannot explain the counters they draw loſe their fiſh, and muſt ſit out like at commerce. Whoever has the moſt fiſh at laſt wins the pool, and beſides having that pleaſure, ſhe will have the honour of being marked extremely well upon my liſt. When you are capable of going through the whole game with accuracy, I will put half a crown in the pool, which I think the winner will deſerve. You may then proceed to Mrs. Devis's, or Lowth's grammar, with great pleaſure.

Now, my dear little girls, we will go to ſupper, and conclude the evening with a merry ſong.

ARTI-CLE. | SUBSTAN-TIVE. | PRO-NOUN. | ADJEC-TIVE.

VERB. | PARTI-CIPLE. | ADVERB. | PREPOSI-TION.

CONJUNC-TION. | INTER-JECTION.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

GRAMMAR is the art of ſpeaking and writing with propriety.

There are ten ſorts of words commonly called parts of ſpeech, viz. ARTICLE, SUBSTANTIVE, PRONOUN, ADJECTIVE, VERB, PARTICIPLE, ADVERB, PREPOSITION, CONJUNCTION, INTERJECTION.

DEFINITE.

ARTICLES.

INDEFINITE.

AN article is a word prefixed to nouns, to ſhew how far their ſignification extends. There are two articles, the indefinite A or AN, and the definite article THE.

The indefinite A or AN points out generally one ſingle perſon or thing; A is uſed before ſubſtantives beginning with a conſonant; AN before ſuch as begin with vowels or the SILENT H.

The definite article THE determines what particular perſon or thing is meant.

EXAMPLES.

A little girl, A ſhirt, AN apron, A frock, THE hiſtory, THE tales, THE caſtle, THE children's friend, AN hour, AN honour, AN induſtrious, AN opportunity.

PHRASE.

PHRASE.

I know a little girl about ſeven years old, who has made a ſhirt for her papa, worked an apron for her mamma, and made a frock for her little ſiſter. She has read the hiſtory of Little Jack, the Tales of the Caſtle, and the Children's Friend. It is not an hour ſince I ſaw her; and as I think it an honour to be acquainted with an induſtrious little girl, I will take an opportunity of introducing you to her.

POINT OUT THE ARTICLES DEFINITE AND INDEFINITE, AND MAKE SEVERAL OTHER PHRASES, INTRODUCING BOTH.

PROPER. SUBSTANTIVES. COMMON.

A ſubſtantive or noun, is the name of a thing viſible or intellectual; every thing we can ſee, feel, taſte, or conceive to ſubſiſt, is a ſubſtantive.

There are two kinds of ſubſtantives, PROPER and COMMON.

A ſubſtantive PROPER, is the name of any particular perſon, place, or thing; as John, London.

A ſubſtantive COMMON, is the name of things in general; as a cat, a ſtick.

EXAMPLES.

EXAMPLES.

LESSONS, TOWER, ARMORY, JEWEL-OFFICE, WILD BEASTS, LEOPARD, EAGLE, OSTRICH.

If you are E. W. in all your leſſons, I will take you to ſee the Tower, in which are the armory, the jewel-office, and the wild beaſts. There is a leopard, a hyena, an eagle of the ſun, a jackall, an oſtrich, and ſeveral other beaſts.

POINT OUT THE SUBSTANTIVES PROPER AND COMMON, AND MAKE SEVERAL OTHER PHRASES, INTRODUCING THE TWO ARTICLES, AND THE TWO SUBSTANTIVES. IF YOU CANNOT DO THIS, YOU MUST GO UP A FISH.

SINGU-LAR.

NUMBER.

PLURAL.

THERE are two numbers, the SINGULAR and the PLURAL.

The SINGULAR ſpeaketh of one thing, as a tree, a houſe.

The PLURAL of more than one, as trees, houſes.

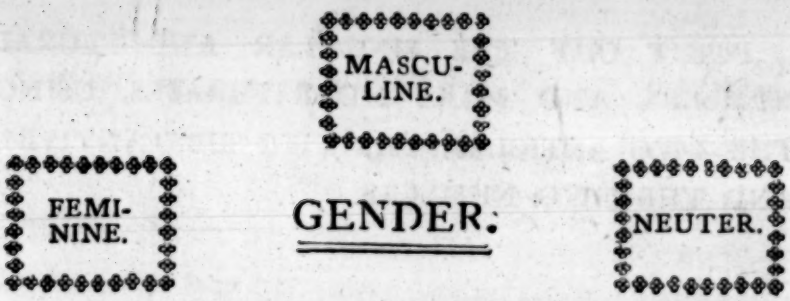
EXAMPLES.

NIECE, GIRL, DOLL, SILK COAT, DIMITY CLOAK, MUFF AND TIPPET, SHIFTS, HANDKERCHIEFS, STOCKINGS.

My niece is a very good little girl; I gave her a wax doll, for which ſhe has made a ſilk coat,

coat, a dimity cloak, a muff and tippet, ſix ſhifts, ſix pocket handkerchiefs, and almoſt finiſhed knitting two pair of ſtockings.

POINT OUT THE SINGULAR AND PLURAL NUMBERS, AND MAKE MORE PHRASES, USING THE TWO ARTICLES, THE TWO SUBSTANTIVES, AND THE TWO NUMBERS.



GENDER.

THERE are three genders, the MASCULINE, which ſignifies males, as a father, a brother.

The FEMININE, which ſignifies females, as a mother, a ſiſter.

The NEUTER, which ſignifies things inanimate, which have no ſex at all, as a pen, a table, a chair.

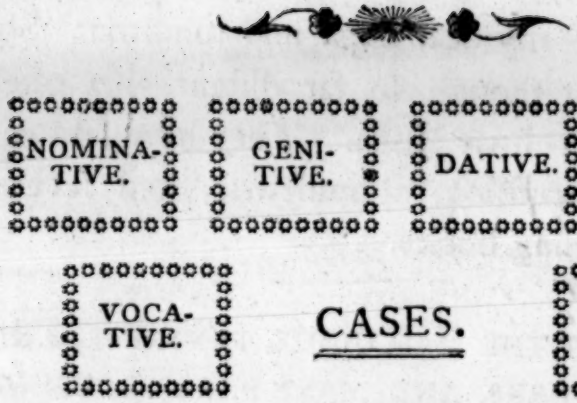
EXAMPLES.

LETTER, AUNT FANNY, PAPA, MAMMA, JULIA, CAKE, PINCUSHION, HOUSEWIFE, BOOKS.

I have

I have received a very agreeable letter from my aunt Fanny, in which ſhe acquaints me with the arrival of my dear papa and mamma: She tells me, that though ſo far diſtant, they often think of their little Julia. They have ſent me a cake, a pincuſhion, a houſewife, and ſeveral very entertaining books.

POINT OUT THE MASCULINE, FEMININE, AND NEUTER GENDERS, AND MAKE PHRASES, USING THE TWO ARTICLES, THE TWO SUBSTANTIVES, THE TWO NUMBERS, AND THE THREE GENDERS.



CASES.

THE Greek and Latin vary the ending of the noun, and theſe different endings are called caſes, and are ſix in number, viz. the NOMINATIVE, which ſimply names the object, and has A or AN and THE before it in Engliſh, unleſs it be a noun ſubſtantive proper.

The GENITIVE, which marks the property or poſſeſſion of the object; it has OF before it.

The DATIVE gives, ſends, or conveys to the object, and takes TO before it.

The ACCUSATIVE is the caſe that receives the object, and takes THE before it.

The

The VOCATIVE calls, rouſes, or invokes the object; it has O before it.

The Engliſh language, in its ſubſtantives, has only two different terminations for caſes, that of the NOMINATIVE, and that of the GENITIVE.

THE NOMINATIVE CASE.

The NOMINATIVE caſe ſimply expreſſes the name of a perſon or thing.

EXAMPLES.

MISS PENELOPE. THE COCK. THE NIGHTINGALE. THE SUN. THE FIRE.

PHRASES.

Miſs Penelope dances a good minuet.
The cock crows in the morning.
The nightingale ſings at night.
The ſun riſes in the eaſt.
The fire burns furiouſly.

THE POSSESSIVE CASE.

The POSSESSIVE caſe anſwers to the GENITIVE caſe in Latin, and may ſtill be ſo called, though, perhaps, more properly the POSSESSIVE. It generally denotes property or poſſeſſion, and is formed by adding to the nominative the letter 's, with a comma at top, or by placing the prepoſition OF before it.

EXAMPLES.

THE GENTLEMAN's. THE LADY's. MRS. BRACE's. MRS. HARVEY's. MISS RICHARDS's. DOLL's. OF ANACHARSIS.

PHRASES.

The gentleman's carriage is at the door.

The lady's ſhoe is too ſmall.

Mrs. Brace's compliments, and begs Mrs. Harvey's acceptance of a brace of partridges.

Miſs Edwards requeſts the favour of Miſs Richards's company to her doll's chriſtening.

The travels of Anacharſis are very amuſing.

BEFORE WE PROCEED, PHRASES MUST BE MADE, AND EXAMPLES GIVEN, OF ALL THE FOREGOING RULES, BY EACH LITTLE LADY IN THE CLASS.

ADJECTIVES.

FORM.

QUALITY. ADJECTIVES. NUMBER.

AN ADJECTIVE is a word that cannot ſubſiſt by itſelf, but always refers to ſome ſubſtantive, either expreſſed or underſtood. There are three kinds of ADJECTIVES, thoſe of QUALITY, thoſe of FORM, and thoſe of NUMBER.

EXAMPLES.

AN ELEGANT. A RELIGIOUS. A GOOD. A LONG. A SQUARE. THREE, FIVE, SIX.

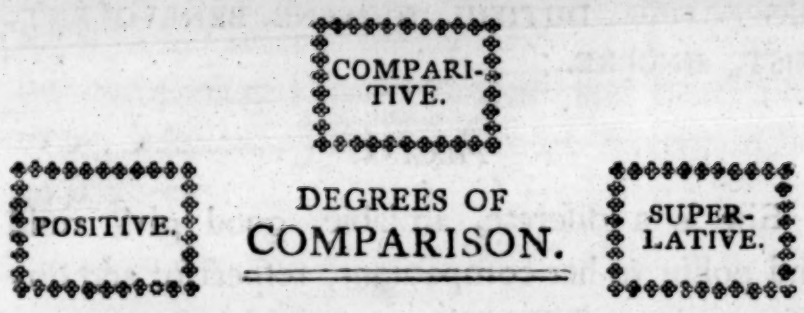
PHRASES.

An elegant lady, a religious man, a good daughter.

A long table, a ſquare room,

Three peacocks, five monkies, ſix rabbits.

DEGREES



ADJECTIVES are varied when they expreſs COMPARISON, of which there are three degrees, POSITIVE, COMPARATIVE, and SUPERLATIVE. Some adjectives have in themſelves a ſuperlative ſignification, and do not properly admit of the ſuperlative form; as chief, extreme, univerſal, principal, &c.

The POSITIVE Degree.

The poſitive degree ſimply expreſſes the quality of a perſon or thing.

EXAMPLES.

EXAMPLES.

DISCRETE, AMIABLE, GOOD, MILD, POLITE, RESPECTFUL, DUTIFUL, HUMANE, BENEVOLENT, JUST, SINCERE.

PHRASE.

She is a diſcrete, amiable, good girl, mild and polite to her companions, reſpectful and dutiful to her parents, humane and benevolent to her inferiors, and juſt and ſincere in her attachments.

The COMPARATIVE Degree.

The COMPARATIVE degree increaſes or decreaſes the poſitive, and is formed by adding R or ER to the poſitive. Words of more than two ſyllables hardly ever admit of thoſe terminations, but are compared by more and moſt.

EXAMPLES.

MORE DISCRETE, MORE AMIABLE, BETTER, MILDER, MORE POLITE, MORE HUMANE, MORE BENEVOLENT, JUSTER, MORE SINCERE.

PHRASE.

PHRASE.

She is more diſcrete, more amiable, and better than her ſiſter; milder and more polite to her companions; more humane and benevolent to her inferiors; juſter and more ſincere in her attachments.

The SUPERLATIVE Degree.

The SUPERLATIVE increaſes or diminiſhes the poſitive to the utmoſt, and is formed by adding ST, EST, or MOST, to the poſitive.

EXAMPLES.

MOST DISCRETE, MOST AMIABLE, BEST, MILDEST, MOST POLITE, MOST HUMANE, MOST BENEVOLENT, JUSTEST, MOST SINCERE.

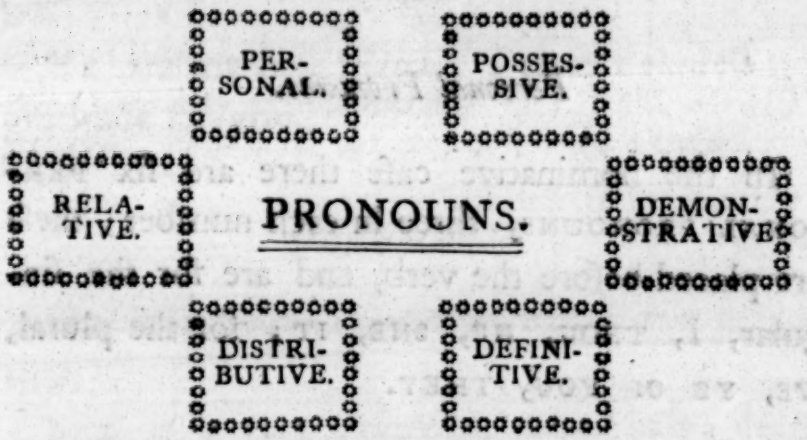
PHRASE.

She is the moſt diſcrete, the moſt amiable, and the beſt girl I know; the mildeſt and moſt

polite to her companions; the moſt humane and benevolent to her inferiors; and the juſteſt and moſt ſincere in her attachments.

THE GAME UPON ADJECTIVES MUST CONCLUDE LIKE THE OTHERS, BY PHRASES AND EXAMPLES OF YOUR OWN FORMING, TO EXEMPLIFY THE RULES.

PRONOUNS.



PRONOUNS are words which are uſed to avoid the repetition of ſubſtantives. In the pronouns are to be conſidered the perſon, number, gender, and caſe.

There are ſix ſorts of pronouns, viz. PERSONAL, POSSESSIVE, RELATIVE, DEMONSTRATIVE, DEFINITIVE, and DISTRIBUTIVE.

Pronouns have three caſes, the nominative, the genitive or poſſeſſive, like nouns, and the

objective caſe, which follows the verb active, or the prepoſition.

Perſonal Pronouns.

In the nominative caſe there are ſix PERSONAL PRONOUNS, three in each number; theſe are placed before the verb, and are for the ſingular, I, THOU, HE, SHE, IT; for the plural, WE, YE or YOU, THEY.

There are ſix PERSONAL PRONOUNS in the objective caſe, three in each number; theſe are placed after verbs and prepoſitions, and are for the ſingular, ME, THEE, HIM, HER; for the plural, US, YOU, THEM.

Examples of the firſt Perſon, used in both Numbers and both Caſes.

I am much indebted to you for the favor you have conferred upon ME.

WE ſhall walk out to day, will you go with US.

Second

Second Person.

THOU God of mercy, to whom can I appeal but THEE?

YE are my beſt friends; I cannot expreſs my gratitude to YOU.

Third Person.

HE is a good boy; his maſter commends HIM.

SHE is a very deſerving young lady; every body reſpects her.

IT is your fault; IT is my gown; IT rains.

The verb *to be* has always a nominative caſe after it, as, it was I who wrote the letter, and not, it was ME, unleſs the verb be in the infinitive mood, then it requires the objective caſe after it, as, though you took it to be ME.

HERE PAUSE TO REFLECT ON THE FOREGOING RULES, AND GIVE SEVERAL EXAMPLES.

Poſſeſſive Pronouns.

The poſſeſſive pronouns are MY, THY, HIS, HER, ITS, OUR, YOUR, THEIR.

EXAMPLES.

You may play with MY doll. This cap is MINE.

Tom, THY father calls thee. Is this coat THINE?

It is HIS fault, not mine, that he does not ſucceed in HIS undertaking.

HER character is good. Theſe plants are HER'S.

OUR houſe is in the Creſcent. That garden is OUR'S.

Lady Charlotte, YOUR gown is very elegant! are theſe bracelets YOUR'S?

THEIR chaiſe was overturned: THEIR father was near, and ſaw the accident.

That carriage is THEIR'S.

The POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS are alſo uſed to expreſs the cauſe or author of a thing, as, this is YOUR doing.

Relative

Relative Pronouns.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS are words that refer to ſome ſubſtantives which are gone before, viz. WHO, WHICH, THAT. WHO is applied to perſons; WHICH to things: WHO, when uſed in the genitive, becomes WHOSE; in the objective, WHOM.

EXAMPLES.

The lady WHO told me this, is a perſon WHOSE veracity I cannot ſuſpect, and in WHOM I place the greateſt confidence.

The penny WHICH you lent me is not good; the fruit woman will not take it.

The thing THAT or WHICH you aſked for, is upon the table in my dreſſing room.

Demonstrative Pronouns.

THIS and THAT are called DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS, becauſe when we make uſe of them as ſuch, we, as it were, point out the thing that we ſpeak of.

EXAMPLES.

THIS is the fig mamma gave me.

THESE are the apricots which grew upon that tree.

THAT is the purſe I net.

THOSE are the ladies who danced the reel.

Definitive Pronouns.

ANY, OTHER, NONE, SOME, ONE, are called DEFINITIVE PRONOUNS, becauſe they do not ſupply the place of the nouns, but only ſerve to aſcertain thoſe to which they either refer or are joined.

EXAMPLES.

I want ſome pens; have you ANY? I have NONE.

I do not like this book; have you any OTHER?

I have not given you the ſame gloves, but OTHERS.

SOME is often uſed abſolutely for SOME people. SOME is uſed in contradiction to others, as SOME of

of the ſcholars were reading, OTHERS were writing.

ONE is ſometimes uſed in an indefinite ſenſe (anſwering to the French ON) as ONE is apt to think, ONE ſuppoſes.

ONE is ſometimes uſed in the plural number, as the great ONES of the world. Where are the little ONES?

Distributive Pronouns.

EACH, EVERY, EITHER, are called DISTRIBUTIVE PRONOUNS, becauſe they divide the perſons or things which make up a number.

EXAMPLES.

EACH of her books, EITHER will do.

EVERY lady in the claſs muſt ſtudy her grammar.

EACH, EVERY, EITHER, agree with nouns, pronouns, and verbs of the ſingular number only.

The words EITHER and THAT are ſometimes conjunctions.

POINT

POINT OUT THE PRONOUNS IN THE FOREGOING EXAMPLES, AND MAKE OTHERS AS LAUGHABLE AS YOU LIKE, SO THAT YOU ADHERE TO THE RULES. YOU MAY NOW, IF YOU PLEASE, FETCH YOUR NOUN BOARD, AND PLAY A POOL AT NOUNS.

VERBS.

PASSIVE.

ACTIVE. VERBS. NEUTER.

A VERB is a word whereby ſomething is repreſented as exiſting, acting, or being acted upon.

Verbs have two numbers, three perſons, three ſimple tenſes, two compound tenſes, and five moods.

There are three kinds of verbs, ACTIVE, PASSIVE, and NEUTER.

Verb Active.

A VERB ACTIVE denotes the doing of an action, and therefore ſuppoſes an agent or perſon who acts, and an object acted upon.

EXAMPLES.

I LOVE good girls. He WRITES a good letter. She SINGS a merry ſong.

Verb Paſſive.

A VERB PASSIVE expreſſes the ſuffering or the reception of an action, and ſuppoſes an object upon which the impreſſion is made, and an agent by whom it is made; it is formed by adding the participle paſſive to the different tenſes of the auxiliary verb to be.

EXAMPLES.

The pence WERE COINED by Boulton.
The pudding WAS MADE of rice.

Verb

Verb Neuter.

A VERB NEUTER denotes being or exiſting, or being in ſome poſture, ſituation, or circumſtance. It has a complete ſignification in itſelf, and requires no noun ſubſtantive after it to particularize the ſubject.

EXAMPLES.

TO SLEEP, to WAKE, no more.
I WALK as faſt as I poſſibly can.
I WEEP for my tranſgreſſions.

HERE GIVE SEVERAL OTHER EXAMPLES, TO PROVE THAT YOU KNOW THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN VERBS BEING ACTIVE, PASSIVE, OR NEUTER.

Of the Number and Perſon of the Verb.

Verbs have two numbers, the ſingular and the plural; a VERB SINGULAR expreſſes one ſingle perſon or thing being or acting, and is preceded by the perſonal pronouns I, THOU, HE, SHE, IT.

EXAMPLES.

EXAMPLES.

I ADMIRE an induſtrious young lady.
Thou KNOWEST thou art idle.
He IS very kind to me.
She PROVIDES for all her family.
It RAINS very faſt.

Verb Plural.

A VERB PLURAL expreſſes ſeveral perſons or things being or acting, and is preceded by the pronouns WE, YOU, THEY.

EXAMPLES.

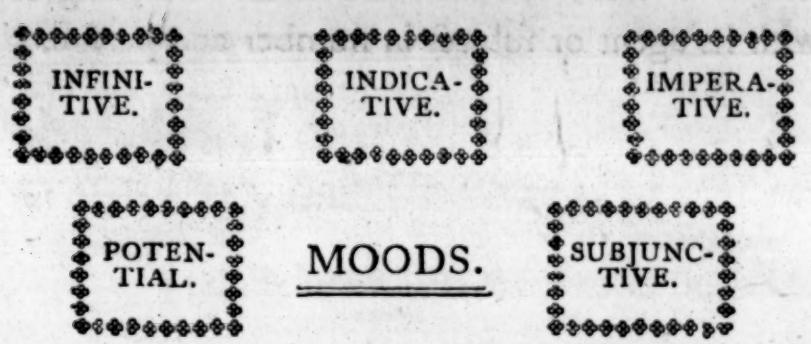
We ASK God for our daily bread.
You DESERVE commendation for your generoſity.
They SING catches and glees.

The ſecond perſon ſingular THOU, is ſeldom uſed, except in poetry, or in our addreſſes to God.

The

The number and perſon of the verb is known by the number and perſon of its agent or nominative caſe; for the verb muſt always agree with its agent or ſubject in number and perſon.

OF



A MOOD is a particular form of the verb, denoting the manner in which a thing is, acts, or ſuffers.

There are five moods, viz. INFINITIVE, INDICATIVE, IMPERATIVE, POTENTIAL, SUBJUNCTIVE.

The INFINITIVE Mood.

The INFINITIVE MOOD has neither limitation of perſon nor number; it is preceded by the preposition to.

EXAMPLES.

EXAMPLES.

It is too cold TO WALK this morning.

He came to Birmingham TO SING at the oratorios.

I intend TO READ the book I mentioned to day, when I will ſend it to you TO MAKE extracts from.

Do you intend TO SIT there all day?

The INDICATIVE Mood.

The INDICATIVE MOOD ſimply declares or affirms an action, or aſketh a queſtion.

EXAMPLES.

I LEAVE you, my dear children, to the care of Providence.

HE LOVES his children, and TAKES the trouble of correcting them.

SHE PLAYS at piquet.

WE SHALL DANCE country dances to night.

Will YOU LEAVE me ſo ſoon?

Were YOU TAUGHT your grammar?

The IMPERATIVE Mood.

The IMPERATIVE MOOD commands or deſires an action to be done. This mood has no difference of tenſes, for we always command in the preſent time, though the action is to be done in ſome future time.

EXAMPLES.

EXAMINE YOURSELF every night before you go to ſleep; and COUNT how many good things, and how many bad things you have done. If you have been good, THANK GOD for making you do right; if you have been naughty, PRAY TO GOD to forgive you, and MAKE you better.

PRACTISE your concerto to-morrow.

CHANGE your frock. NURSE your doll. LET US SING together; SING the Little Gipſey.

The POTENTIAL Mood.

The POTENTIAL MOOD joins ſome power, as liberty, will, duty, to the ſignification of the verb,

verb, and is formed by the help of MAY or CAN.

EXAMPLES.

I MAY PLAY upon the harpſichord for an hour.

THOU CANST READ till I come to thee.

HE MIGHT SEE his father to-morrow.

WE COULD HEAR the thunder.

YOU WOULD SPEAK Engliſh.

THEY SHOULD GIVE to the poor.

The SUBJUNCTIVE Mood.

The SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD expreſſes a condition or ſuppoſition, it depends upon the preceding verb, and has a conjunction before it.

EXAMPLES.

WERE I obliged to beg my bread.

IF THOU BE FAITHFUL I will reward thee.

A liar is always ſuſpected, THOUGH HE SPEAK the truth.

THOUGH HE WRITE ſubmiſſively, I will not grant his requeſt.

GIVE MORE EXAMPLES.

OF TENSES.

BY TENSES is meant a diſtinction of time. There are, properly ſpeaking, only three tenſes, the PRESENT, the PAST, and the FUTURE; but to theſe may be added three compound tenſes, viz. the PRETERIMPERFECT, the PRETERPLUPERFECT, and the PERFECT FUTURE tenſe.

The Present Tense.

The PRESENT TENSE confines the meaning of the verb to the preſent time.

EXAMPLES.

I AM READING the Tales of the Caſtle, and SHE IS WRITING her ſcripture exerciſe.

HE IS DRAWING a bunch of grapes.

SHE IS MAKING a doll's pinçuſhion.

The

The Past or Imperfect Tense.

The PAST TENSE imperfectly partakes of the preſent and paſt, and ſhews that ſomething was doing, but not quite finiſhed, at the time of which we ſpeak.

EXAMPLES.

I SANG whilſt you played.

I READ to my mamma whilſt ſhe made my frock.

BELSHAZZAR WAS at table when HE SAW the hand which WROTE his condemnation.

I RODE on horſeback from Worceſter to Hereford; my father and mother TRAVELLED in poſt chaiſes.

The Future Tense.

The FIRST FUTURE TENSE repreſents the action to be done in ſome future time.

EXAMPLES.

I WILL MARK you extremely well, if YOU WILL SAY four pages in your grammar without miſſing a word, and make phraſes to exemplify the rules.

YOU SHALL go home at Midſummer, if you gain merit-money enough to pay the expences of the journey.

THEY SHALL have a holiday when the French maſter is gone.

WE WILL give our merit-money to the poor child who broke his leg.

The Perfect or Preterite Tenſe.

The PERFECT TENSE repreſents the action as compleatly finiſhed.

EXAMPLES.

I HAVE READ Homer's Iliad.

HE HAS BEEN to ſee Pizarro.

WE HAVE CALLED at every ſhop in the town, but cannot get the beads.

THEY

THEY HAVE PROMISED to be very good girls.

THEY HAVE SAID their prayers, and ARE GONE to bed.

The Preterpluperfect Tense.

The PRETERPLUPERFECT TENSE repreſents the action not only as finiſhed, but as finiſhed before a certain time to which we allude.

EXAMPLES.

I HAD WRITTEN four letters before the clock ſtruck ten.

SHE HAD SLEPT an hour before they went to bed.

WE HAD BEEN at Greenwich a week before we ſaw the Princeſs of Wales.

HE HAD GIVEN the beſt away, and kept the worſt himſelf, when his mamma came in and commended him.

The Second or Perfect Future Tense.

The PERFECT FUTURE expreſſes a future time, and determines when the action will be finiſhed.

EXAMPLES.

I SHALL HAVE WRITTEN my exerciſes before Mr. Le Reſche comes.

HE WILL HAVE FRAMED my work before I leave Birmingham.

THEY WILL BE GONE to bed before their father arrives.

HE WILL HAVE SPENT his fortune before he is at age.

AUXILIARY VERBS.

AUXILIARY Verbs are joined to other verbs to fix the time, and other circumſtances of an action with greater exactneſs.

The PRINCIPAL AUXILIARY VERBS are TO BE and TO HAVE, which are perfect verbs, that is, may be conjugated through every mood, tenſe, number, and perſon.

EXAMPLES.

TO BE LEARNED, it is neceſſary to be ſtudious.

I AM PLEASED with your attention.

THOU HAST VANQUISHED thine enemies.

HE HAS OBEYED his parents.

WE HAVE REFUSED to profit by their propoſal.

YOU HAVE GAINED the applauſe you merit.

THEY WERE ABANDONED by their colleagues.

Defective

Defective Auxiliary Verbs.

The DEFECTIVE AUXILIARY VERBS are, DO, SHALL, WILL, CAN, MAY, LET, and MUST.

Shall, will, can, may, expreſs no certain diſtinction of time, but have two forms, one of which expreſſes abſolute certainty, and may therefore be called the abſolute form; and the other implies a condition, and may therefore be called the conditional form. DO, HAVE, and WILL, when they are not joined to verbs to diſtinguiſh the circumſtances of time, are abſolutely verbs.

DO, DID, HAVE, HAD, SHALL, WILL, are uſed as ſigns of the indicative mood.

MAY, CAN, MIGHT, COULD, SHOULD, WOULD, are ſigns of the potential mood.

PARTICIPLES.

A PARTICIPLE is a word derived from verbs; it partakes of the nature of an adjective, and may be joined to a noun as its quality or accident. There are two, the GERUND or ACTIVE PARTICIPLE, and the PASSIVE PARTICIPLE.

Active Participle.

The ACTIVE or PRESENT PARTICIPLE denotes that the action ſpoken of is at that time taking place; it is formed by the addition of ING to the preſent tenſe, or radical form of the verb. If the verb end in E, the E is omitted.

EXAMPLES.

EXAMPLES.

I AM ASSISTING my little ſiſters in MAKING their dolls clothes.

She advanced, HOLDING up her little hands, and PRAYING for the recovery of her mother.

The little girl was SITTING near her father's cottage, READING Watts's Hymns for children.

She is SAVING all her money to give to the poor.

Participle Paſſive.

In regular verbs, the PASSIVE PARTICIPLE is formed by the addition of D, if the preſent or radical form end in E; or ED, if the verb end in any other letter; as, TURN, TURNED; LOVE, LOVED. The verbs that vary from this rule in either, or in both caſes, are called irregular.

EXAMPLES.

I ſhould have LIKED him better, had I known his real character.

He has ACTED very honourably in the affair.

They

They have WRITTEN ſeveral letters on the ſubject.

She has TORN her frock, and BURNT her finger.

NOW, YOUNG LADIES, IF YOU ARE SURE YOU ARE QUITE PERFECT SO FAR, WE WILL HAVE A POOL AT VERBS.

ADVERBS.

ADVERBS.

AN ADVERB is a part of ſpeech added to verbs, adjectives, and alſo to other adverbs, to denote ſome modification or circumſtance of an action.

In Engliſh adverbs admit of no variation, except ſome few of them, which have the degrees of compariſon; as, often, oftener, ofteneſt. Thoſe ending in LY are compared by more and moſt; as, eaſily, more eaſily, moſt eaſily.

Adverbs may be diſtributed into as many kinds as there are circumſtances of an action. The principal adverbs are thoſe of TIME, PLACE, MANNER, AFFIRMATION, and NEGATION.

Adverbs

Adverbs of Time.

ADVERBS OF TIME mark the time of the action, and anſwer to the queſtion when.

EXAMPLES.

OFTEN, IMMEDIATELY, YESTERDAY, SELDOM.

I have often told you the diſgraceful conſequences of lying.

I told her to come immediately, to finiſh the work ſhe began yeſterday.

She is a good girl, ſhe ſeldom requires correction.

Adverbs of Place.

ADVERBS OF PLACE ſpecify the place where the action is or was performed, and anſwer to the queſtion where.

EXAMPLES.

THERE, HERE, ABOVE, BELOW.

Hornſey is a very pretty place; I once ſpent a week there.

She

She has lived here theſe two years, but I have very little acquaintance with her; her apartments are above, and mine below.

Adverbs of Manner.

ADVERBS OF MANNER explain the method of performing the action, and anſwer to the queſtion how.

EXAMPLES.

GENERALLY, CAUTIOUSLY, PRUDENTLY, VIGOROUSLY, GRACEFULLY, POLITELY, IMPARTIALLY, ACCURATELY, RATIONALLY, KINDLY.

We are generally ſucceſsful in what we undertake, when we act cautiouſly, prudently, and vigorouſly.

Miſs Rebecca entered the room very gracefully, and behaved politely to the whole company.

We ſhould examine our own conduct coolly, impartially, accurately, and rationally, and judge kindly of others.

Adverbs

Adverbs of Affirmation.

ADVERBS OF AFFIRMATION are uſed to affirm the certainty of the action.

EXAMPLES.

ASSUREDLY, INDEED, YES, CERTAINLY.

Aſſuredly I ſhall perform my promiſe.

" The voice of praiſe indeed is ſweet."

Yes, Madam, I will endeavour to deſerve your kindneſs.

She is certainly a deſerving young lady who acknowledges her faults.

Adverbs of Negation.

ADVERBS OF NEGATION are uſed to contradict or deny the action.

EXAMPLES.

NOT, NO.

" Falſe delicacy is affectation, not politeneſs."

You muſt not ſpend your precious hours in trifling.

No, Madam, I cannot grant your requeſt.

POINT OUT THE DIFFERENT ADVERBS, AND MAKE SEVERAL OTHER PHRASES.

PREPOSITIONS.

PREPOSITIONS are commonly put before the words to which they are applied; they ſerve to connect words with one another, and to ſhew the relation between them.

Prepoſitions in Engliſh are uſed to expreſs thoſe relations, which in ſome languages are marked by caſes.

Prepoſitions have a government of caſes, and always require the objective caſe after them.

EXAMPLES.

ABOVE, FOR, INSTEAD, UNDER.

" There is a charm in modeſt diffidence above the force of words.

Youth is the proper ſeaſon for cultivating the humane and benevolent affections.

Many people gratify their eyes and ears, inſtead of their underſtanding.

Religion is a perpetual ſource of conſolation under all the calamities of life."

CONJUNCTIONS.

CONJUNCTIONS join words and ſentences together; there are eight ſorts of conjunctions, viz. COPULATIVE, DISJUNCTIVE, CONCESSIVE, CAUSAL, FINAL, CONDITIONAL, EXCEPTIVE, SUSPENSIVE.

Copulative Conjunctions.

The COPULATIVE CONJUNCTIONS connect or continue the ſentence by expreſſing an addition.

EXAMPLES.

AND, AS, ALSO, BOTH, NEITHER, NOR.

We muſt forgive our enemies, and pray to God to bleſs them.

I muſt love my neighbour as myſelf.

My brothers and ſiſters are to learn to dance, and I believe I ſhall alſo.

I like both ſinging and dancing, but Maria likes neither.

She will neither take this nor that.

Conjunctions Disjunctive.

DISJUNCTIVE CONJUNCTIONS expreſs oppoſition.

EXAMPLES.

EITHER, OR.

I ſhall begin my journey either to night or to morrow morning.

" A good man will certainly be happy either in this life or the next."

Be always employed either in promoting your own welfare or that of others.

Conjunc-

Conjunctions Causal.

CAUSAL CONJUNCTIONS expreſs a cauſe.

EXAMPLES.

FOR, BECAUSE, THEREFORE.

" Fear the Lord, ye that are his ſaints; for they that fear him lack nothing.

Our heart ſhall rejoice in him, becauſe we have hoped in his holy name.

Thou haſt put off my ſackcloth, and girded me with gladneſs; therefore ſhall every good man ſing of thy praiſe without ceaſing."

Conjunctions Final.

FINAL CONJUNCTIONS expreſs an end or motive.

EXAMPLES.

THAT, SO.

" Virtue is ſo amiable, that even the vicious admire it.

Who is he among the gods, that ſhall be compared to the Lord?

As virtue is its own reward, ſo vice is its own puniſhment."

Conjunctions Conditional.

CONJUNCTIONS CONDITIONAL expreſs a ſuppoſition or condition.

EXAMPLES.

IF, BUT.

" If the world were to ſee our real motives, we ſhould be aſhamed of ſome of our beſt actions.

Affectation does not only deſtroy beauty, but even changes it into deformity.

Religion dwells not on the tongue, but in the heart."

Conjunctions Exceptive.

EXCEPTIVE CONJUNCTIONS expreſs exception.

EXAMPLES.

EXAMPLES.

EXCEPT, UNLESS.

" Except the Lord build the houſe, their labour is but loſt that built it.

Except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain.

Devotion itſelf may diſorder the mind, unleſs its heats are tempered with prudence.

No tree bears fruit in autumn, unleſs it bloſſoms in the ſpring."

Conjunctions Suspensive.

SUSPENSIVE CONJUNCTIONS expreſs ſuſpenſion.

EXAMPLES.

WHETHER, NOT.

" A man of ſenſe ſoon perceives whether his company is acceptable or not."

I do not know whether I ſhall go to night, or ſtay till to morrow.

Whether he be there or not, I will not go.

INTERJECTIONS.

INTERJECTIONS are words that are uſed to expreſs ſome paſſion of the mind; they are a kind of natural ſound to expreſs the affection of the ſpeaker.

EXAMPLES.

ALAS! OH! AH! HUSH!

Ah! what a beautiful little lamb! Huſh! it bleats! Alas it dies! Oh! how ſorry I am.

"O! let the wickedneſs of the ungodly come to an end; but guide thou the juſt."

MAKE SEVERAL OTHER EXAMPLES. AFTER HAVING A POOL AT NOUNS, A POOL AT VERBS, AND A POOL AT PARTICLES, SEPARATELY, WE WILL HAVE THE WHOLE TOGETHER, WHEN THE WINNER WILL GAIN HALF-A-CROWN, AND HAVE THE HONOUR OF BEING MARKED EXTREMELY WELL ON MY LIST.

AS

AS WE HAVE A LITTLE TIME TO SPARE, AFTER THE CONCLUSION OF OUR POOL, WE WILL PLAY AT FORFEITS. SHE WHO CANNOT PUZZLE HER NEIGHBOUR MUST PAY A FORFEIT, AND SHE WHO IS PUZZLED MUST DO THE SAME. BEGIN WITH VULGARISMS IN PRONUNCIATION.

Three couples went to the HALTAR this morning. Altar.

He HIS dead, and laid HIN the HEARTH. HE IS DEAD, AND LAID IN THE EARTH.

She has a very good VICE. Voice.

He is a very fine BYE. Boy.

Dont make ſo much NISE. Noiſe.

You ſit on the HEDGE of the form. Edge.

He has brought the caſe to the PINT. Point.

We had VERMICELLI ſoup for dinner. Pronounced Vermichelly.

MEDECI, pronounced Medechi.

Ciciſbeo, pronounced Chechiſbeo.

What is the plural number of the following words?

Genius, chorus, ſummons, chaiſe, idea, pea, handful, cherub, ſeraph, phenomenon, criterion, Muſſulman, virtuoſo, billet doux.

ANSWER.

ANSWER.

GENIUSES, CHORUSES, SUMMONSES, CHAISES, IDEAS, PEAS, AND PEASE WHEN USED COLLECTIVELY FOR A SPECIES OF VEGETABLES; HANDFULS, CHERUBS AND CHERUBIMS, SERAPHS AND SERAPHIM, PHENOMENA, CRITERIA, MUSSULMANS (AS GERMANS, ROMANS) VIRTUOSI, BILLETS DOUX.

Avoid the following barbariſms in converſation:

He keeps a CHAY is improper, the ſingular is CHAISE, plural CHAISES, as PRAISE, PRAISES.

He owned it INGENIOUSLY, we ſhould ſay INGENUOUSLY.

In EMINENT danger it ought to be IMMINENT danger.

He can have an UNDENIABLE character, it ſhould be UNEXCEPTIONABLE.

The LATTER END of a book; this phraſe implies a former end, which is abſurd, it ſhould be LATTER PART.

Take away THESE things; it ought to be THOSE things, if at ſome diſtance.

To

To LIE, referring to the poſture of the body. I LIE in town to night, I LAY in town laſt night. I HAVE LAIN.

To lay or place.—I LAY my book on the table, I LAID it on the table. I have LAID it.

To lie or tell a falſehood.—He LIES now, he LIED yeſterday, he has often LIED.

To ſit, referring to the poſture of the body.—I SIT down, I SAT down, I have SITTEN.

To ſet, that is to place, to plant, to ſet out on a journey.—I SET plants now, I SET plants yeſterday, I have SET plants.

A houſe to let.—To BE LET.

Whether it be ſo or NO—NOT.

THE IMPROPRIETY OF *NO* WILL APPEAR IF WE SUPPLY THE ELLIPSIS IN THIS MANNER, WHETHER IT BE SO OR *NO* SO.

Its done, its finiſhed, the great ſcheme's compleat.—'TIS DONE, 'TIS FINISHED.

He acts agreeable to his promiſe—AGREEABLY.

A good girl durſt not offend her Maker—DARES.

It was his duty to have interpoſed—TO INTERPOSE.

Every

Every tree is known by his fruit—ITS.

Did not the Saxons come to aſſiſt the Britons, and afterwards took poſſeſſion of the kingdom?—TAKE.

He had on every hand ſix fingers, and on every foot ſix toes—ON EACH FOOT, ON EACH HAND.

The malefactors were hung this morning—HANGED.

The ſoldiers laid in the field all night—LAY.

I am going to viſit a laying-in lady—A LYING-IN LADY.

My letters miſcarry—ARE MISCARRIED.

Who is there? It is me—IT IS I.

Can any perſon, on their entrance into the world, be ſure that they ſhall not be deceived—YOUNG PERSONS.

The mechaniſm of clocks and watches were then unknown—WAS.

He did it as private as poſſible he could—AS PRIVATELY AS HE POSSIBLY COULD.

The reaſon will be accounted for hereafter—GIVEN.

If it be me you mean—IF I AM THE PERSON YOU MEAN.

No

No perſon is dearer to me than him—THAN HE.

If ſome events had not fell out—HAPPENED.

She was more beloved, but not ſo much admired, as Eliza—MORE BELOVED THAN ELIZA, BUT NOT SO MUCH ADMIRED.

Men ſometimes have an averſion to hear their advice who wiſh them well—THE ADVICE OF THOSE.

She took two ſpoonsful—TWO SPOONFULS.

He enjoyed a bad ſtate of health—HE WAS IN A BAD STATE OF HEALTH.

There are ten Parts of Speech, viz.

ARTICLE
SUBSTANTIVE
PRONOUN
ADJECTIVE
VERB
PARTICIPLE
ADVERB
PREPOSITION
CONJUNCTION
INTERJECTION.

There are two Articles, viz.

DEFINITE and
INDEFINITE,
As A or AN, and THE.

There are two kinds of Substantives, viz.

PROPER and
COMMON.

There

There are six kinds of Pronouns, viz.

PERSONAL
POSSESSIVE
RELATIVE
DEMONSTRATIVE
DEFINITIVE
DISTRIBUTIVE.

There are three kinds of Adjectives, viz.

QUALITY
FORM, and
NUMBER.

There are three kinds of Verbs, viz.

ACTIVE
PASSIVE, and
NEUTER.

There are two kinds of Participles, viz.

PRESENT, and
PAST.

There are as many kinds of Adverbs as there are circumstances of an action; the principal Adverbs are

OF TIME
OF PLACE
OF MANNER
OF AFFIRMATION
OF NEGATION.

Prepositions

Are put before Nouns and Pronouns, to connect them with other words, as ABOVE, FOR, INSTEAD, UNDER, &c.

There are eight kinds of Conjunctions, viz.

COPULATIVE
DISJUNCTIVE
CONCESSIVE
CAUSAL
FINAL
CONDITIONAL
EXCEPTIVE
SUSPENSIVE.

Interjections

Express some passion of the mind, as ALAS! OH! They are usually followed by a note of admiration.

There are two Numbers,

SINGULAR
PLURAL.

There are six Cases in Latin,

NOMINATIVE
GENITIVE
DATIVE
ACCUSATIVE
VOCATIVE
ABLATIVE.

There

There are three Cases in English.

NOMINATIVE
GENITIVE or POSSESSIVE
OBJECTIVE.

There are three Genders.

MASCULINE
FEMININE
NEUTER.

There are six Personal Pronouns in the Nominative Case.

SINGULAR.

1. I
2. THOU
3. HE, SHE, IT.

PLURAL.

1. WE
2. YE or YOU
3. THEY.

There are six Personal Pronouns in the Objective Case.

SINGULAR.

1. ME
2. THEE
3. HIM, HER.

PLURAL.

1. US
2. YOU
3. THEM.

There are three Degrees of Comparison.

POSITIVE
COMPARATIVE
SUPERLATIVE.

There are five Moods.

INFINITIVE
INDICATIVE
IMPERATIVE
POTENTIAL
SUBJUNCTIVE.

There are six Tenses.

PRESENT
PAST
FUTURE
PRETERIMPERFECT
PRETERPLUPERFECT
PERFECT FUTURE.

Finis.

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MAR